



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1880.

One of the chief reasons assigned by the protected monopolists and the men they control in Congress for continuing the present high tariff is that the revenue derived therefrom enables the Government to reduce the principal of the public debt. This, of course, is only partially true; for the prohibition is so great on many articles, paper for instance, that their importation is practically excluded, and consequently no revenue is derived from them. But were it otherwise, it is neither wise nor just to make this generation suffer any more than it has by reason of the civil war, of which the debt is a sad effect. The payment of a small debt by a man in straitened circumstances occasions him more trouble than the payment of a large one when he is in a better condition. For like reasons the payment of the principal of the public debt, though burdensome now, will be a matter of comparative insignificance to the next generation, when the wealth and population of the country will have greatly increased. The public creditors don't want the principal of their claims settled, being perfectly satisfied with the regular payment of the interest, and the oppressive burden put upon the people in the way of a high tariff in order to pay that principal, even if that were the true reason, is nowise, impolitic, unjust and contrary to the interests and wishes of everybody in the country except the protected monopolists. Possibly the members of Congress to be elected next fall may be men who will properly represent their constituents, and if so, they will afford the country the tariff relief of which it stands so much in need.

The inflation of iron manufactures has its roots reached its most point and is now rapidly subsiding. There is a general admission that iron must go down still further before bottom is reached, and that the wages of employees, so recently advanced, must again be reduced. Four of the large mills at Harpersburg have notified puddlers that their pay must go down 10 per cent, and the movement is extending throughout Pennsylvania and other iron producing States. Buyers seem unwilling to contract for more than enough to supply immediate wants. Fortunately, however, the iron interests of this section will not suffer. The Valley Virginian says:

"These figures would seem discouraging, especially to this section, the future of which depends so largely upon the development of its mineral wealth. As we have before explained, however, the two Virginias will not be materially injured by a reduction of the price of manufactured iron. With the prices that for the past six or eight months have prevailed, manufacturers could afford to transport the raw materials to their plants and then realize a handsome profit on the product. In view of the decline, it becomes no longer practicable to bear the heavy expense of transportation, and those who expect to prepare for the future without about for those fields where the raw materials abound, and the conditions of its reduction are most favorable. Shrewd capitalists will perceive that it is cheaper to at once establish plants in the midst of vast deposits of ore, coal and flux, than to attempt to compete with those who are already so advantageously situated. During speculative periods, when the producers of the furnaces are in demand at speculative prices, their mills can be operated at a profit, but when the price of iron is reduced to anything like its cost in the Virginias, they must close, either transfer, close up, or operate at a loss."

The result of the Senate's special committee to investigate the negro exodus from the South has been what everybody knew it would be before a single witness had been examined. There has been a majority report signed by the democratic members, and a minority report signed by the republicans. The former contains what every one at all familiar with the true character of the negro and his real condition in the South knows, namely that the exodus is caused by racial machinations of various kinds acting upon simple minded and easily deceived people. The latter denies this and says the cause is the brutality of the white people of the South. The majority report will be believed by the democrats of the country, the minority by the republicans. The fact that the former is sustained by what is patent to every observer, — the increasing wealth of the industrious negroes of the South, and by the self interest of the planters in making them happy and contented, will weigh as nothing against the hearsay evidence of interested partisans, in the minds of those who have been educated to believe that the South is the natural enemy of the North, and that everything done against it is right and proper, and that everything said derogatory of it is true upon general principles.

After what has happened at Chicago it would be expecting too much of human nature to suppose that if Grant or Baile receive the nomination either will have the cheerful support of the friends of the other, and that if neither receive it that the friends of both will be particularly anxious to support the nominee, who ever he may be. The disappointments, heart burnings, and animosities occasioned have been so great that it will be impossible to remove them, notwithstanding the efforts that will be made to secure that end. With such an enemy to contend against, the democrats, under a leader sound on the money question and with an unopposed private and political character, will win an easy victory.

Among the names that appear in the proceedings of the Chicago convention are the following: M. R. Demott, W. H. Plessants, H. C. Harris, W. R. Watkins, C. C. Tompkins, and J. D. Brady, who are reported to be those of persons hailing from Virginia. Possibly the individuals thus designated may reside in Vir-

ginia, but if so, if anybody ever heard of them before, except those to whom they are related or by whom they were begot, is a matter of doubt to every one who reads the proceedings in detail. How different it used to be with the Virginia delegations in national conventions in former times!

As an evidence of the estimation in which negro republicans are held by the republican press of the North, it may be mentioned that the Boston Herald says:

"More than one colored citizen will be able to get his forty acres and a mule, and pay for them after the Chicago convention closes."

FROM WASHINGTON.
Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1880.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from customs amounted to \$506,526; from internal revenues to \$457,880. The national bank notes received at the Treasury for the week ending to day amounted to \$1,544,000; for the corresponding week last year to \$1,433,000; for to day \$193,000. The United States bonds in the Treasury to day as security for national bank note circulation is \$363,116,050; the amount deposited this week, \$125,000; the amount withdrawn, \$517,000.

The bill which Mr. Johnston got through the Senate yesterday for the relief of certain tobacco merchants of Lynchburg was for a claim of twelve years' standing, and though the laws of the United States were sufficient to have given them redress long ago, owing to the arbitrary ruling of the internal revenue bureau, they were denied it, and had to chain a special act of Congress. Congress has passed laws repealing the power of equity to grant injunctions and thus prevent illegal collections by officers of the internal revenue department, and giving the wronged citizen the right of appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for refundment, but some of the officers of that bureau daily and hourly cultivate these laws. It is this fact that will tell with no little force in the next presidential election, for there are thousands of such cases as the one referred to in different parts of the country, and every man interested in them has some influence and will use it against the continuance of republican misrule.

The recent letter of Mr. Morrison, in which he says that with a solid vote from Illinois he could win the nomination, and in which he mentions many other gentlemen speaking of the nomination, will be a weak candidate. Beyond his anti-war speech, Thurman and Hendricks from their soft money leaning, Davis and Palmer from their 11th hour democracy, Tilden from his copperhead sympathies, Seymour from his age and field from his States rights theory, this letter, I say, is the subject of considerable comment. With reference to Mr. Morrison says it was a private letter written to a personal friend, with no idea it would ever be published, but that he never writes anything he is ashamed of, and that every word of it is true.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which has the House resolution for adjourning on the 10th inst. before it, said to day that the session would adjourn on the 12th, next Saturday. Others, however, think he is mistaken, as by that time the republicans will be back from Chicago, and they may want to make speeches that will tend to heal the wounds inflicted there. These think that if the resolution is amended in the Senate by making the time the 12th instead of the 10th, the House will not agree, and the session will be prolonged indefinitely. Speaker Randall, however, is working for an early adjournment, and says that if he will, his influence on the House is still preeminent.

The excitement about what is to be the result of Chicago is still intense at the Capitol and absorbs all the interest there. The bulletin boards are constantly surrounded by speakers eager for a glimpse at the latest dispatches. Grant's friends, even with all the address and parade, still keep a stiff upper lip, saying the old man has been in a tighter fix before and came out all right, and will do so in this case, and gobble up all the bait that are offered at ten to one against him. The Baile men are depressed and denuding Grant for frustrating all their hopes.

In a debate on the bill to reconstitute officers in the navy who have been placed on the retired list, in the Senate, this morning, Mr. Lincoln said he had been informed that an officer who had recently been dismissed, celebrated his good luck by getting thrifty and noisily drunk.

The subcommittee on appropriations of the Senate, of which Mr. Withers is a member, who have the sundry civil bill under consideration, worked on it until 4 o'clock this morning, resuming their work at 10, and will continue again at 2 to day, but still do not think they can report it before Monday. After it is finished there will be only one more regular appropriation bill, the deficiency bill, and they can get through with it in short order.

In the House to day Mr. Singleton, with the blind silliness that seems to possess many of the democratic members of that body, tried to get up the Monroe doctrine, but the House partially redeemed its reputation for common sense by refusing to consider it by a large majority.

The case of Nowland and Ballinger, charged with an assault upon a passenger named Hunter, a ferry boat plying between this city and Alexandria, was today brought before the court. Both the counsel of the accused, Messrs. Smith and Burke, were here.

A gentleman just arrived here from Chicago, a republican, says the feeling there is the matter who may be nominated he will be unable to reunite the party and concentrate its strength.

The bill which Judge Harris got through the House on Thursday, and which he is trying to have pushed through the Senate this session, appropriates \$30,000 for a monument to be erected on the site of Washington's birthplace, in Westmoreland county, Va. The monument will be built in the shape of a house, and be constructed of granite and iron, so as to be indestructible. It will include the chimney and other portions of the old house yet standing, around which an iron railing will be erected to preserve them from the hands of relic hunters. The work will be done under the direction of the Secretary of War, and if the bill pass the Senate will be commenced this summer.

Mr. Columbus Alexander, under the safe burglarly conspirators, with District Attorney Harrison at their head, attempted to ruin and disgrace, having refused his assent to an application for relief from the cases arising out of that infamous affair, the application has been refused.

Many persons from this city will be present at the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue to the memory of the Maryland soldiers who fell in the Confederate cause, which is to take place at Winchester to day.

The law for the protection of fish having gone into effect, the snake nets that have almost filled the Potomac between this city and Alexandria since the first of April have, nearly all, been removed.

The work of the democratic executive committee, under the direction of the popular and efficient secretary of that committee, General Donnan Walker, is being executed ably and promptly. The committee has a room just to the right of the main entrance of the Capitol, has a large number of clerks employed in copying and mailing documents, and to do such other work as is necessary for the proper conduct of the coming campaign.

The House committee on the electoral count has instructed their chairman to do all he can to call up the bill with reference to that subject that has passed the Senate, and to press it as rapidly as possible.

Republican National Convention.
CHICAGO, June 5, 8 a. m.—The republican national convention after a most exciting scene which lasted till 2:30 this morning, adjourned till 11 o'clock.

At the night session, the chair stated that the question was upon Mr. Clayton's motion to substitute the majority for the minority recommendation in the Alabama case.

Mr. Coe briefly explained Mr. Rapier's case, and after debate the question was stated upon Mr. Clayton's motion to strike out and insert.

Mr. Baile moved the following:

"Resolved, That all the cases of contested seats be decided by adopting the usage of each State, and that every State where the uniform usage has been to elect delegates to the national republican convention by the State convention, that usage shall be deemed binding, and the same shall be the rule in respect to delegates sent by district conventions where that has been the usage."

Mr. Coe made the point of order that Mr. Baile's resolution was not in order, because not germane to the pending question.

The chair sustained the point. [Voiciferous cries of "The question! Question!"]

The question was put viva voce, and was decided overwhelmingly in the negative.

A division being demanded, the roll of States was called, resulting—yeas 366, nays 419. Virginia voting—yeas 12, nays 10. So the motion to substitute the majority for the minority report in the Alabama contest was rejected.

During the progress of the voting on this question, when Kentucky was called the chair was voted in the affirmative, but four protests were read and demanded to be counted in the negative, and it was so ordered. [Applause.]

A resolution limiting debate on the Illinois contest, being introduced and discussed.

Mr. Logan said he was informed that the California delegates were not awarded their credentials until they were pledged to support a candidate for whom the State convention indicated them to vote. He asked the California delegation to state what the fact was.

In a moment there was silence, followed by derisive laughter, under the supposition that the Californians could not deny the accusation.

Finally Mr. Pixley, of California, got up on his chair and said the question could not be answered in a single word, but he would be most happy to respond, if he could be allowed a little time in which to do so. California selected her delegates to this convention by each district represented here; that their appointment had been confirmed by the State convention, and that in order that there should be no mistake about it, the State convention had then, with perfect unanimity, instructed the delegates to vote first, last, and all time for the distinguished gentleman from Maine.

This gave opportunity for the most remarkable scene of excitement witnessed in the hall since the convention opened. Three fourths of the immense throng in the galleries and on the floor outside of the place allotted to delegates, and fully one half of the delegates themselves, sprang on their feet, cheering, shouting, waving handkerchiefs, umbrellas, etc., for the space of several minutes, before any attempt at restoring order could make the least impression upon the excited mass.

Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, suggested that an hour be given each side in the Illinois case, and the proposition was unanimously adopted without serious objection.

The discussion proceeded and Messrs. Coe, Raum and Anthony having spoken.

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois, followed by the sitting delegates in a pithy speech, frequently eliciting demonstrations of approval. The sentences, "Nominate James G. Baile if you will," was the signal for another grand outburst of applause, which was renewed and intensified when he finished the sentence thus: "And then those who cry shout in the galleries shall be-and-by reposing under the influence of the summer sun, but the followers of the grand old soldier will still be found wide awake and watching by the camp fires and carrying the banners of the struggle."

The scene which followed and continued for several minutes was most exciting, part of the galleries and the Grant men in the convention standing and shouting—the uproar partially dying away, then breaking out anew. Although the scene of excitement was continued for a longer time, it was clearly apparent that it was not participated in by so large a proportion of the audience as upon the occasion of Mr. Pixley's address.

Mr. Clarke was conspicuous in leading the chorus, first by waving his handkerchief and later by standing on his chair and waving the illuminated little banner proud to designate the seats of the New York delegation. Finally some one started the campaign song, "We'll rally round the flag, boys, shouting the battle cry of freedom."

A New York delegate called for three cheers for Grant, which were given with a will.

Three cheers for Baile were called for by some one on the floor, and the shout sprang from thousands of throats was more deafening than anything which had preceded it.

The Grant men on the floor evidently were not aware of the cause of the fresh outburst, and so were on their feet aiding in the pandemonium of noise and confusion.

At this time nearly every person within the hall was on his feet, each cheering for his own favorite. Hats, shawls, parasols, hats and all other noticeable things within reach were swung furiously to and fro.

Bob Ingersoll, sitting in a lady's shawl, waved it frantically from the platform. In the centre of the stage, just back of the speaker, a flag looking lady, with a flag in one hand and parasol in the other, sang them to and fro, and repeated time and again, "Hurrah for Baile!"

She appeared to be in company with Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut. Finally she obtained two flags, and with one in each hand, continued her enthusiastic efforts as long as the uproar lasted. It may safely be said that no public assemblage ever before witnessed such a scene. People seemed so easily to have lost their senses in the giddy whirl.

Half an hour elapsed before the chair made any effort to call to order. At this time Mr. Hale, of Maine, was seen standing above the surging crowd upon the shoulders of some friends waving the banner of Maine, and with the banners of the Baile States grouped closely about him.

At last comparative order was restored, when three cheers were asked for and given to the nominee of this convention, and Mr. Storrs resumed his remarks, to be interrupted by remonstrances upon his referring to Mr. Sherman.

He closed with an earnest invocation for justice and union as the presage to victory.

The chair announced that the time of the minority had expired, and that 20 minutes time remained to the majority. There were loud cries for Ingersoll, who was declined to respond because he was a delegate by proxy.

Mr. Coe explained this to the convention and asked permission for Mr. Ingersoll to be heard. Loud cries of "Ingersoll!" "Let him speak!" "No, no!" "Yes, yes!"

Mr. Coe objected.

Mr. Coe. The objection comes from the man of New York.

Mr. Coe insisted on the right of Mr. Ingersoll, though a proxy, to be heard. Mr. Logan was himself here only as a proxy.

Mr. Pixley said he came 3,000 miles to attend a deliberative convention.

Cries of "Three thousand!" "Oh, oh!"

Mr. Pixley. Well, I have added a thousand miles to accommodate myself to the cause of oratory that has hovered here to night. The scene that has just taken place is unworthy of a republican convention; it is worthy of France

in revolution or of the commune. He urged that this child's play should cease and the convention attend to business.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, moved an adjournment until ten o'clock to day, which was declared to be lost.

A motion that the minority report on contested seats be substituted for the majority report was lost, and the roll of States was demanded, not being called.

The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas 103, nays 652.

Mr. Coe asked for a division on the question and that it be first taken on the contest in the first district of Illinois.

Mr. Clayton moved to amend by substituting the minority report in the case for that of the majority.

The roll was called, and resulted yeas 353, nays 387, so Clayton's amendment was rejected.

The majority report was adopted—yeas 384 to 356.

The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report in the remaining Illinois cases, Mr. Logan asked a division of the question and a separate vote in the case of each contested district. The chair stated the question to be therefore on the contest in the Illinois first district, and the roll was called, resulting yeas 385, nays 353; so the report was adopted.

The motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock to day made by a delegate from Mississippi was lost. Meantime Coe and others had been laboring with Logan, who withdrew his demand for a further division of the question regarding the remaining Illinois contests.

A call of the roll was had on the fourth district, resulting—yeas 388, nays 351. So the report was adopted.

The majority report, so far as it relates to the remaining Illinois contests, was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

On motion of Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, the convention at 2:30 adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

SPECIALS BY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, June 5—10 a. m.—The Illinois question was settled in favor of the contestants or anti-Grant delegates at 2:15 this morning.

CHICAGO, June 5—11 a. m.—It is possible that the convention may finish its labors to night but the probability is that it will not finally adjourn before Monday.

CHICAGO, June 5—12 m.—The convention was called to order at 11:45 a. m. The contestants from the Illinois districts have taken their seats in the convention.

CHICAGO, June 5—12:09 p. m.—Mr. Coe authorized a denial of the report in circulation that he has a letter from General Grant asking him to consult with Logan, and if they deem it proper, to withdraw his name as a candidate for nomination.

CHICAGO, June 5—12:37 p. m.—The convention has just voted to accept the majority report on Kansas, admitting the ten delegates to the convention but allowing the State to cast but six votes.

CHICAGO, June 5—12:39 p. m.—A delegate has demanded a call of the States on the Kansas question which being sustained the majority report of the committee was adopted—yeas 476, nays 181.

CHICAGO, June 5—12:45 p. m.—The contest of West Virginia has just been taken up.

1:50 p. m.—The Utah question, on the contested seats has been taken up and the minority report in favor of admitting the contestants in place of the sitting members was adopted.

The majority report of the committee on credentials seating the two contestants from West Virginia, was adopted.

2:50 p. m.—The report of the committee on rules and order of business was taken up and the rules of order of the House of Representatives recommended for the government of the convention.

The report recommends that when the vote of a State is cast for a candidate, it cannot be changed except in case of a numerical error. Ten minutes are to be allowed for the presentation of each candidate for President.

3 p. m.—Mr. Sharpe moved that the convention proceed immediately to ballot for a nominee for President of the United States, and

The chairman ruled the motion to be in order.

3:11 p. m.—A debate on Mr. Storrs' motion to proceed with the nomination sprang up, and the motion was rejected by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Sherry denounced the call of the roll of the States on the motion, and it was ordered.

3:35 p. m.—The roll of States was called and resulted in the defeat of the motion to proceed with nominations by a vote of 276 to 479.

Mr. Baile, of Mass., moved that the national convention be instructed to prepare a plan for the election of delegates by States, of the national convention of 1884. Adopted.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, June 5, 11:15 a. m.—The delegates are steadily assembling. The galleries are filling rapidly, despite heavy showers of rain and sultry atmosphere only partially relieved by occasional thunder. The usual rounds of applause given to notable delegates as they entered the hall. Mr. Garfield, especially, was received with much enthusiasm, probably because in some contingencies he is considered a possible winning dark horse in the presidential race.

The convention was called to order at 11:45 a. m., at which time the delegates were generally in their seats and an immense audience in the galleries and on the rear of the floor.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John K. Baxter, of Washington.

The contestants from the Illinois districts are in their seats.

The Rev. Mr. Baxter's prayer, included the following: "God Thine creator of all things and mighty sustainer of all Thy creatures we begin this day with thankful acknowledgment of Thy mercies, we commend unto Thy favor and grace, the members of this convention—Italy, we pray Thee, in all their councils, guide all their deliberations and declare their will for the good of the world, for the best man to lead this great party in the contest, which awaits it. Forbid that the cry of passion should be louder than the calm voice of duty. Forbid that prejudice should warp the judgment and compromise principles, nor permit personal preferences to impair or impair the peace, the harmony, the enthusiasm, the unity of purpose or fidelity to trust of this convention."

The chair stated the question to be on the case of Kansas. Mr. Coe briefly explained and sustained the majority report. The convention agreed to limit debate on Kansas to 40 minutes.

Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, replied on behalf of the sitting members and sustained the minority report.

Mr. Conkling came in while Mr. Plumb was speaking, stopped to salute him and was greeted with applause from the Grant sympathizers.

Mr. Conkling privately declared, emphatically, the report said to be published at Baltimore, stating that he had received a letter from Gen. Grant requesting him to consult Logan, and, if it was thought best, to withhold his name from presentation to the convention.

Mr. Houk, of Tenn., said he did not know which side of the pending question he was on, and asked to be allowed to speak two minutes in order to ascertain his own position. [Laughter.]

The chair said the gentleman must be on one side or the other to enable him to occupy any of the time allotted to this debate. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Houk was allowed to proceed and in conclusion he said he would sustain the majority report because there was no minority report, but he did not want to be understood thereby as condemning the action of the congressional districts in Kansas.

Mr. Bateman, of Ohio, said he did not want to see the tactics of Tammany Hall established

and maintained in a republican organization to overrule the true sentiment of the people themselves as Tammany in New York city overrode the solid republicans north of Harlem bridge. Therefore he was for the majority report.

The question was then taken by call of States, and the majority report in the Kansas case sustained—yeas 476, nays 184. It was noticeable that in this case New York cast only 23 in the affirmative.

So the majority report, which admits four Grant men from Kansas, was adopted, the committee on credentials holding that they were entitled to seats under the principle of district representation. The failure of the New York Grant men to vote is understood to be caused by the desire to have the majority report sustained, while their votes for it would be inconsistent with their vote in the Illinois cases.

The next case taken up was the contest in the third district of West Virginia.

The committee recommended the retention of the sitting members who are Baile men.

Mr. Coe explained and supported the majority report.

Mr. Clayton, of Ark., moved to substitute the minority report for that of the majority [the minority report recommending the admission of the contestants.]

Mr. Baum, of Ill., insisted that the West Virginia case stand precisely on all fours with the Illinois and Kansas cases, and as the contestants from Illinois and Kansas had been admitted from West Virginia should also be.

Mr. Coe, of Mass., urged that the principle of district representation required the seating of the contestants in the West Virginia case in accordance with the minority report.

He could not understand how the committee, who reported in favor of the 18 contestants in Illinois, could have voted against the contestants from Kansas.

Mr. Hays, of W. Va., sustained the majority report urging that these contestants failed to prove before the committee that they secured the votes of a majority of the delegates to the State convention from the congressional districts.

Mr. Coe stated that the committee were nearly equally divided in this case, and rather intimated that he was not himself clear in opinion as to the true merits of the case.

The contestants in the case were Sherman men. After considerable cross firing between different delegates as to facts of purely local interest, Mr. Raymond, of California, said that the way the convention should vote in this case that would maintain the principle of district representation.

Each side here claims to be district representatives, and the only controverted question is as to whether the legally chosen representatives of the districts involved. The vote was then taken by call of States upon substituting the minority for the majority report.

There is no doubt that the Sherman delegates from West Virginia are admitted; the New York Grant men voted in their favor.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1880.
SENATE.

As the Committee on Appropriations was not ready to report the sundry civil bill, the Senate was engaged in the consideration of private bills and on the calendar.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal a demand made by Mr. Bouk, of Wis., for the regular order prevented the Speaker from recognizing any of the members who, in line of duty, were pressing forward to seek unanimous consent.

The morning hour having been disposed with a contest as to what business should be considered by the House.

A motion to proceed to business on the Speaker's table made by Mr. Carlisle, of Ky., was authorized by Mr. Singleton, of Ill., with the latter's assent and resolutions and by Mr. Houk, of Miss., with the Clerk's bill.

Finally Mr. Carlisle's motion was agreed to and the House at 12 o'clock proceeded to dispose of business on the Speaker's table.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Herman Lisberger and Chas. H. Schofield, heavy iron dealers in New York have failed.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Goss and Ryan, and requisitions have been asked for by the Governor of West Virginia.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has reversed the decision of the lower court adverse to the Life Association of America and dismissed the bill, thereby securing to the policy holders the assets amounting to \$1,080,000.

John G. Thompson, Jr., a West Point candidate, was seriously wounded yesterday by Beaumont Buck, a fellow student, at a preparatory school near West Point. The shot grew out of a hazy difficulty.

A wild storm struck St. Louis yesterday and did considerable damage in various directions. The large shipping bins of the central elevator were blown down. One of the employees was killed. The roof of the insane asylum, five miles from the city, was blown off.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Rochefort's wound in the recent duel proves to have been a serious one.

The ravages of the phylloxera in France are daily becoming more serious.

Cuban filibusters have been detected in Canada, and a steamer containing arms detained.